

## SOVIETS ACCEPT PEACE AS RESPITE TO BUILD AN ARMY

Only For Chance To Re-  
gain Strength To  
Repel Invader

## ALL PRESS AGREES

Treaty Must Be Rescinded  
When National Au-  
thority Exists

## BALLIN TO RUSSIA

Kaiser's Commercial Agent  
Going To Petrograd To  
Tighten Financial Grip

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, March 17.—The resolution passed by the Congress of Soviets ratifying the treaty of peace signed at Brest-Litovsk describes the peace as painful, forced and dishonoring and urges the defence of Russia upon the basis of a Socialist Militia. All persons of both sexes, young and old, should receive military training.

The Bolshevik leader Lenin in his speech to the Congress said that the peace should be accepted as a respite pending the moment when the proletariat of Europe would come to their assistance.

The majority of the Russian press continues to emphasize that the peace imposed by the German Imperialists offers the necessary respite to enable the Soviets to organize the country for a fresh and bitter struggle with the invader. The treaty must inevitably be rescinded once a real national authority has been constituted.

## Demobilisation Is Ordered

Petrograd, March 16.—The complete demobilisation of troops in the Petrograd district has been ordered. Kamoff, speaking in the Moscow Congress which ratified the peace treaty, said that Germany was buying Russian foreign loans and would force Russia to pay fifty per cent of all foreign loans. Russia could only expect the support of the International proletariat if she showed she could fight to the end.

The German official press states that Germany is willing to abandon her claims for the repayment of her expenditure on prisoners of war in return for the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

Joffre, who was President of the peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Berlin.

Austrian official sources state that German officers have been invited to organize the Ukrainian army.

## Ballin To Go To Russia

Herr Ballin and the German financier, Herr Langhof, are expected in Petrograd. It is stated that the Government proposes to establish an oil monopoly.

It appears that the Russian fleet at Odessa withdrew to Sebastopol prior to the German occupation of Odessa and Nicolaief, where the Soviets were immediately suppressed.

The Germans have seized the naval dockyards at Nicolaief. A German offensive is proceeding in the direction of Kherson.

Amsterdam, March 17.—A telegram from Berlin states that 15 Russian warships were found in the harbor at Odessa.

Jaany, March 17.—The Bolsheviks at Odessa went to Sebastopol before the German occupation. Before leaving Odessa the Bolshevik General Muraviev ordered the massacre of officers, capitalists and bourgeoisie and fled the population 20,000,000 Roubles.

## German Influence Grows Alarmingly In Siberia

Harbin, March 19.—The Socialist press is conducting a campaign against Semenov, accusing him of allowing his men to plunder. The

## Supreme Command May Go To Gen. Foch



Despatches from both British and French quarters indicate that General Foch, one of the best known of French military leaders, may be given supreme command of all the Allied forces on the Western front. Unification of the commands was one of the chief questions discussed at the recent Versailles conference.

## NEW STRIKES BREAK OUT IN AUSTRIAN CITIES

Factories Near Vienna Idle  
While Serious Outbreak  
Occurs In Budapest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 17.—A telegram from Vienna states that the workers in the North Western State and Northern Railway workshops struck on the 15th and 16th, returned to their shops owing to a threat of military intervention but did not resume work. Several factories at Floridsdorf near Vienna are already idle while telegraphic communication with Budapest is suspended and a strike, which apparently is serious, has broken out there.

## HAYASHI HAS AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT FENG

Private Report Says He Advised  
Civil Warfare Be  
Settled

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, March 19.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, was received in audience by the President this afternoon.

Baron Hayashi expressed to President Feng the desire of his government to see the unification of China in order to be prepared to face a common foe, according to a Peking telegram last night. He also gave a lengthy description of the critical situation along the Manchuria border and voiced the necessity of united action to defend the territory.

The Japanese envoy is expected to call on General Tuan Chi-jui shortly.

## Dutch Willing To Give Allies Ships, Is Report

Germans Use Threats And Ca-  
jolery To Prevent Agreement  
From Being Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—The Germans are making desperate efforts to prevent Holland accepting the Entente's terms, threats and cajolery being used indiscriminately.

The Dutch reply is expected today. It is stated that British ships in Dutch ports are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The Hague correspondent of the Daily Mail understands that Holland has accepted the Allies' conditions.

Amsterdam, March 17.—The newspapers publish a telegram from The Hague stating that Dutch sailings for England have been stopped. The Frankfurter Zeitung threatens that, if the Allies take over the Dutch ships, German submarines will blockade the coast of Holland.

## ATTACK IN FORCE MADE BY GERMANS AGAINST FRENCH

Penetrate Trenches On  
Right Of Meuse But  
Are Evicted Later

## SUFFER BIG LOSS

French Drive Also, Cap-  
turing 1,400 Metres  
Of Trenches

## MAKE PRISONERS

Delay In Enemy Offensive  
Due To Fear Of  
Troops' Morale?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became intense and was followed by a series of strong German attacks. Big detachments of the enemy approached our positions and penetrated our lines at various points in the direction of Samogneux, north of Bolz-des-Caurieres and in the Bezonvaux district. The assailants suffered heavy losses under the violence of our fire and were unable to maintain themselves in the elements in which they had obtained a footing. The artillery action continues very lively in this region.

Last night our troops penetrated the enemy trenches at Bolz-des-Malancourt on a width of 1,400 to a depth of 800 meters. The total number of prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse last night exceeds 100, including several officers.

## French Take 800 Meters

The afternoon communique issued this afternoon had reported:

There has been a fairly considerable reciprocal artillery action north of Chemin-des-Dames. Under the direction of our artillery, which dominated the German artillery, we carried out yesterday evening in the region of Cheppy, on the left of the Meuse, an important raid which was completely successful. We penetrated the enemy trenches on a front of 800 meters to a depth of 300 meters, destroyed all their dug-outs, block-houses and works and brought back eighty prisoners belonging to three regiments and also seven machine-guns. Our losses were light.

After a bombardment we carried out a raid and penetrated the enemy position to some depth at Malancourt Wood, taking forty prisoners.

During the night the enemy violently bombarded points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux. We immediately replied.

A German aeroplane was brought down and four others severely damaged.

Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of bombs on military establishments and behind the enemy front.

## Germans Fearful Of Offensive?

London, March 17.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, commenting on the interview with Marshal von Hindenburg cabled on the 14th, states that reciprocal raiding and artillery actions are keeping the front active and thunderous, but the German newspapers are questioning what the High Command is waiting for. Marshal von Hindenburg is protesting overmuch concerning the morale of the German troops. "All my recent experiences of prisoners demonstrate that they are anything but confident of the prospect of a big offensive and even view it with dismay."

The enemy at the present time is trying his utmost to discover the strength and dispositions of our artillery and is wasting immense quantities of ammunition for that purpose.

The indomitable work of our air men in combating the skies is severely restricting aerial observation by the enemy and ensuring ours.

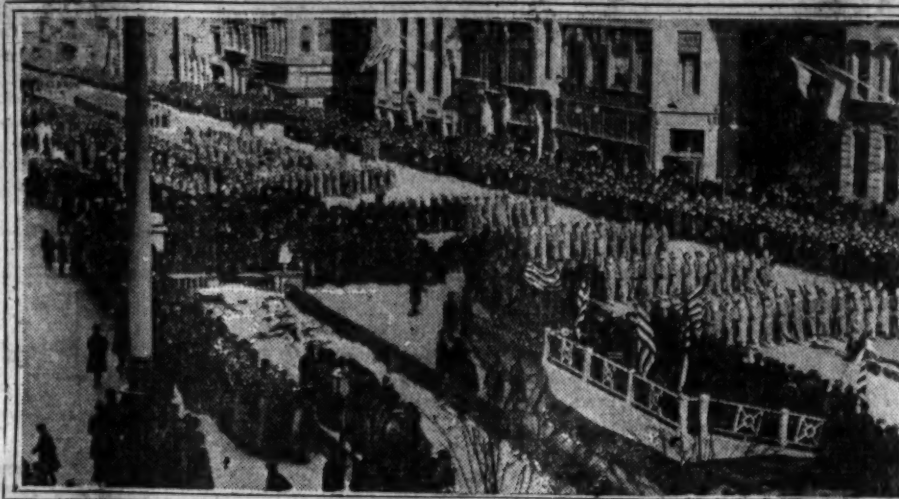
Belgians Take Over More Of Line

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:

It is announced that the Belgian

(Continued on Page 5)

## 'New York's Own' Parades Down Fifth Avenue



This photo shows the 368th Infantry, its personnel drawn in the first draft from New York City, passing the reviewing stand in their recent parade down Fifth Avenue, in New York. The parade gave New York a glimpse of the wonders accomplished in four months training. The members of the 368th, a unit of the 17th Division, training at Camp Upton, L. I., captured the city by their superb appearance.

## CONSULS IN CHANGSHA ASK GUNBOAT GUARD

Want Protection For Foreign  
Interests Because Of Pros-  
pect Of Fighting

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, March 19.—The Consuls at Changsha have requested the despatch of gunboats to protect foreign interests owing to the prospect of disturbances there.

President Feng Kuo-chang having failed to induce either Tuan Chi-jui or Hsu Shih-chang to accept the Premiership urged the latter to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to form a Cabinet. Yesterday evening Hsu Shih-chang dined with the President after an interview with the Premier and understood to have informed the President that, though Tuan Chi-jui is at present unwilling to assume the Premiership, the President should not give up hope.

It is officially announced that the Government troops captured Yochow yesterday. The final attack was assisted by five gunboats which bombarded the town from the river.

## Yochow Again In South's Hands?

A Canton telegram last night stated that, according to a report from General Tan Hao-min, commander of the Southern forces in Hunan, to the Tsuchun of Kwangtung, Yochow was recaptured by the Southern troops Monday. The city had only been retaken from them by the Northern troops Thursday following a sanguinary battle.

The appointment of Yang Shih-yl as Premier is being contemplated by President Feng, following the refusal of General Tuan Chi-jui to accept the post, according to the Chinese press.

Civil Governor Chi Yao-ling of Kiangsu reports to Peking that the antagonism between the Kiangsu and Anhui Tsuchuns is growing daily and suggests the appointment of a mediator between them in order to settle the dispute.

The Fengtien troops transferred from Chihli are distributed among the cities of Haichowfu, Chuchowfu and Hanchowang. Another brigade has been transferred from Langfang to Hupeh.

General Chang Ching-yao and his victorious army marched into Yochow Monday, which his troops had captured two days previous.

Mr. Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of Justice, left Peking Monday for a tour in Japan.

At the trial of the assassin of the late Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, named Chow Kan, who is the head of a torpedo instruction school in Canton, it was brought out in evidence that the murder was instigated by the head of the Naval School of Fukien and the commanders of the torpedo-boats of the First Squadron.

A mandate Monday granted long sick leave of absence to Mr. Chiang Yung, Minister of Justice and appointed Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Acting Minister of Justice. Mr. Chiang tendered his resignation, on account of his disapproval of the pardoning of the monarchists. He will leave Peking for Japan shortly.

## The Weather

Cloudy and colder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.5 and the minimum 50.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 58.6 and 41.2.

## Admiral Knight Buys More Shipping From Russia Than It Has!

Sensational Report Of Big Deal  
In Vladivostok Printed By  
Japanese Paper

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Tokio, March 18.—A "special" issued by the Kokumin states that their Vladivostok correspondent wires that Admiral Knight, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Far Eastern Squadron, who is at Vladivostok, has purchased 650,000 tons of Russian shipping from the authorities.

(On March 17, 1918, the Russian steamer "Sergei" of Russia, totalling 113,000 tons, of which 23,523 tons was in the Pacific.) Later—The "special" issued by the Kokumin concerning the purchase by America of the Russian shipping in the Amur is discredited by the highest authority here. It is pointed out that the nonexistence of a proper authority in Russia at the present time would invalidate such a transaction, even if made privately.

## Drastic Fuel Order To Be Issued In London

Theaters, Cinemas And Similar  
Places To Be Closed Early  
To Save Fuel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—An order is expected to be issued at any moment closing theaters, music halls and cinemas at 9.30 p.m. to economise fuel. Clubs and restaurants are also likely to be affected. Theater-owners are sending a deputation to interview the Coal Controller on the matter.

## South Wales Miners Heed Country's Call

Government's Proposal To Comb  
Out 50,000 From Industry  
For Army Approval

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 18.—The South Wales miners have voted 48,420 for and 44,726 against the Government's proposal to comb out 50,000 miners in Great Britain for the Army.

## Roubles Hit Toboggan, Going Down 6 Cents

And The Temperature, Still  
Acting In Sympathy, Accom-  
panies It Downward

Suspicious that roubles and the mercury are working in cahoots, tended toward confirmation yesterday when, after rising arm in arm the day before, they hit the slide together with a terse, rending sound.

Roubles crashed down for a distance of six cents below the high mark of 23 cents Mex. attained Monday. No transactions of any magnitude were reported and substitution of the rumors of Japanese activity in Siberia was not forthcoming.

The temperature started soaring again in the morning but somebody punctured the gas bag just at noon and as this snowshoe to press the downward velocity is increasing and the parachute refusing to work.

## PLAGUE REACHES NANKING; 23 DEAD WITHIN TWO DAYS

Spreading Rapidly And  
Terror-Stricken Population  
Begins To Flee

## IS EXPECTED HERE

Outbreak In Shanghai Is  
Almost Certain, Dr.  
Stanley Believes

## WEATHER IS HOPE

Official In Nanking Obstruc-  
ting Prevention Work  
Of Foreign Doctors

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Nanking, March 19.—Twenty-three have died in two days of the plague here. Health Commissioner Pan is obstructing the prevention activities of foreign doctors. In a conference last night Police Commissioner Wang pledged his co-operation to stay the plague's ravages. Many additional families are rumored dead in all parts of the city. Mission families and mission schools are subjecting themselves to voluntary quarantine.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, March 19.—A case of suspected plague has occurred near Tunchow, twenty miles east of Peking. The contacts have been quarantined.

It is reported that four cases of suspected plague have occurred among the soldiers at Nanking.

## Believed Certain To Come Here

The outbreak of pneumonic plague at Nanking brings the disease within a striking distance of Shanghai. It is not only possible, but almost a certainty that contact cases will find their way into this city. This is the opinion of local physicians, including Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Commissioner and plague expert.

Yesterday morning Dr. Stanley wired to the governor of the Province suggesting, as the most effective measure toward cutting the peril off, that the city gates of Nanking be closed and all egress from the infected area be stopped. The local Health Commissioner had not yet received notification of bacterial confirmation of any of the Nanking cases, and from despatches and reports it would seem that this has not yet been made, but he admitted that these seemed little room for doubt as to the character of the disease.

"The mere shutting off of the usual lines of transportation—railway and steamer—from Nanking would not be of much effect," said Dr. Stanley, "for the canals, the small creeks, the small-craft traffic on the river furnish too much opportunity for leakage of infection to the south. The stopping of steamer traffic would only result in additional travel by small junks or by launch via the smaller waterways. Even overland travel, supposing that there is epidemic in the city, would serve to spread the infection on. The closing of the gates would not work any hardship on the people of Nanking for there is plenty of space within the walls and isolation could be carried on very well inside the city, while food could easily be admitted. The closing of the gates and the posting of soldiers upon the walls would insure cutting off the infection at the source."

## Anxious For Warmer Weather

Dr. Stanley is not at all pessimistic about the prospect so far as Shanghai is concerned and stated that he believed the situation to be favorable. The advent of warmer weather he regards as a particularly fortunate factor, tending, as has been proved, to lessen the danger of spreading of the plague. There would be practically no danger to foreigners, he states, even should cases of the disease reach here. They do not come into contact with the Chinese under circumstances under which the infection is usually transmitted and the use of masks would practically assure immunity. Should plague break out among the Chinese here, however, Dr. Stanley said, the isolation of contacts would be a grave problem because of the crowded conditions and the arrangement of the city.

Exodus From Nanking Begins

The exodus from Nanking began Monday night, according to reports



brought to Shanghai yesterday. Schools had been closed; physicians were rallying together to take up the fight; all foreigners and many Chinese seen on the streets were wearing masks and it was expected that rail and boat service would be suspended within forty-eight hours.

"The train leaving Nanking last evening was jammed, mainly with students from the University," said Mr. I. Lacy, who left the provincial capital yesterday noon, arriving here last night, "and people are getting away as rapidly as possible. The Mission day schools were closed Monday and the doctors who met in conference Monday night advise the closing of the boarding schools, but they will not insist on this until there is bacteriological confirmation of the plague. The language school closed this morning and Nanking, under the leadership of the physicians and aided by Commissioner of Police Wang, is settling down for the fight."

"The Hospital gates were closed at 11.30 Monday morning and the entire staff set to work making masks which are sold for ten cents apiece. One saw masks being worn by almost everyone in the streets and they were worn also on the train coming down."

"The outbreak, it seems, assumed serious proportions about Friday last, but Dr. W. E. Macklin says that it has probably been in the city for fully a week. It has been pretty well established that it was brought to Nanking with a shipment of soldiers' clothes from Anhui which were being repaired in a tailor shop in the central district. It is said that six tailors in the establishment died suddenly and that the Chinese doctor called in was stricken while in his richa going home from the place."

This story is confirmed in a letter received by Dr. Stanley in which the symptoms were described by a medical man and correspond exactly to those of pneumonic plague. The letter, however, places the number of deaths in the tailor shop as being that of an assistant and the master, and states that the Chinese doctor's richa coolie was also a victim.

#### Oppose Foreign Interference

"The Health Commissioner," Mr. Lacy continued, "was opposed to foreign interference in the handling of the situation, but the Police Commissioner and the foreign physicians met Monday night and drew up resolutions, together with plans for preventive measures, and before I left I heard that the Chinese authorities had consented to work with them. The doctors want all traffic closed at once and it was believed that this would be done within 48 hours. Dr. Sloan was asked to take charge of the work and it was expected that further assistance would be given by Dr. Stanley of Shanghai."

"Plans for food distribution had already been set on foot, a central co-operative buying and distributing agency being proposed. The last reports current were that the disease was flourishing in the south city as well as in the central district and Dr. Macklin stated that he believed there were many cases throughout the city."

"The Chinese are very much frightened and have done a great deal to keep cases secret. Wires have been sent to Peking for special permission to exhume bodies of suspected cases in order to make examinations."

Here is a vivid picture of the Nanking streets, sent to Shanghai by an eye-witness:

"Perhaps an hour ago a man fell at the corner of our own compound, with typical signs. We have watched him through a glass as he crouched on hands and knees, panting for breath. This is a country path, not necessarily much travelled."

"A native police captain has just helped the man to rise and, from behind, has been trying to make him stagger along without help. Now he is unable to advance and the soldier supports him by back and arm. Two hospital assistants and six soldiers arrive. The hospital assistants are allowed to secure specimens for examination. The soldiers take him away. They, alas! are not themselves protected with masks, and, if this develops a real case as so many have, will become a source of infection."

#### Woman's Exchange To Open Tomorrow

New Quarters On Bubbling Well Road Are Now Ready

The official opening of the American Woman's Exchange Shop at its new location—128 Bubbling Well Road—is announced, will take place at 3 p.m. tomorrow and not in the morning as previously intended. The new quarters have been most cosily fitted up by Mrs. William Morris, chairman, and her hard-working assistants, and many new features have been added to the shop's stock. Tea is to be served.

If you want to live and work now with an easy mind and face the future with confidence, start a savings account at once and keep adding to it regularly.

#### The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

\$1 opens a Savings Account.  
\$50 opens a Checking Account.

#### Irish Factions Join In St. Patrick's Parade

Sinn Feiners And Nationalists Unite For March To Church In Big Procession

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—An unprecedented event in Irish politics occurred on Sunday at Waterford, which is at present in the throes of a very bitter election campaign. Captain Redmond, the Nationalist candidate, and Mr. White, the Sinn Fein candidate, followed by their respective retainers in a procession which extended for two miles, attended the St. Patrick's Day celebrations. The demonstration was followed by meetings at which Captain Redmond defended the attitude of the Nationalists towards recruiting in Ireland.

#### Helsingfors-Finland Communications Cut

Stockholm Fears Germans Have Broken Cable Crossing At Aaland Islands

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, March 17.—Telegraphic communication with Helsingfors and South Finland was interrupted suddenly on Saturday evening. Probably the Germans on the Aaland Islands cut the cable.

#### Australian Coasters Are Commandeered

Government Shortly To Assume Control Of All Vessels Plying Its Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, March 17.—The Commonwealth shortly assumes complete control of all vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

#### GEDDES WILL ANSWER ADMIRALTY'S CRITICS

#### British Political Interest Now Centers On Debate Over Navy Estimates

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—Political interest centers on the debate on the Navy Estimates on Wednesday when Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, announces the measures of reorganization within the Admiralty and will meet criticism.

The chief change is expected to be the appointment of Lord Pirrie to control shipbuilding. Sir Eric Geddes' detailed statement concerning the actual amount of tonnage sunk together with the shortcomings in its replacement are likewise awaited.

The shipping correspondent of the Times warns the nation not to entertain the illusion that the periodical publication of such returns will be at all comfortable to its peace of mind but there are plentiful signs that the country is determined to meet the most urgent requirements for shipbuilding.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, formerly chairman of the P. & O. Company, in a letter to the Times, says that it seems absolutely clear that Government control of shipping has been a distinct failure and he urges the freeing of shipowners and builders of mercantile vessels from the interference of the Admiralty.

#### BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

#### Commission To Act On Behalf Of Allies, London Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—The Press Bureau announces that Great Britain, on behalf of the Allies, is taking over the Egyptian cotton crop from August next and also the residue of the present crop.

Cairo, March 17.—It is officially stated that a Commission will be appointed in order to acquire the cotton crop. It will be assisted by an Advisory Board representing the exporters, growers and banks.

No further licences will be granted except for purchases made by the Commission. Licences already granted will be cancelled except for cotton held in port and sold for export before March 1.

The Commission will sell on a basis of \$45 per kantar f.o.b. Alexandria for fully-good-fair sakellarides.

The British Treasury is prepared to lend £10,000,000 to meet the financial demands of the combination and an equal sum will be advanced by a group of banks at a limited interest under the guarantee of the Egyptian Government.

If the prices of American cotton rise, the sale price will be increased and the profits of the increase will be credited to the Egyptian Government.

#### No Odessa Grain For Germans, Says Expert

#### American Authority Suggests It Has Long Since Gone To Feed Refugees

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Chicago, March 17.—An American grain expert expresses the opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, as it has all been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

#### ACTIVITY INCREASES ON MACEDONIA FRONT

#### British On Struma-Dolran Front And Greek Troops Are Kept Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—Reuter's correspondent with the British forces in Macedonia wires:

During the past week there has been more activity in all the sectors, especially the British on the Struma-Dolran fronts.

The Greek troops have been carrying out successful artillery bombardments, aviation and infantry raids on the enemy trenches, capturing quantities of military equipment.

The Serbs indignantly repudiate the statements appearing in German newspapers alleging that a separate peace is being negotiated with Serbia.

#### French Bag Gotha That Bombed Paris

#### Another Machine Used In Last Raid Brought Down Near Soissons

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 17.—A correspondent at the French front of Le Matin says that a Gotha which took part in the raid on Paris last Monday was brought down near Soissons, a well-placed shell putting its motor out of action. The three occupants, two lieutenants and a machine-gunner, were not killed, though all of them were burned, the gunner very severely.

Referring to the Paris defences, the German prisoners said they greatly hampered the flight of their aeroplanes. The barrage-fire of the outer forts was particularly effective and prevented a number of Gothas reaching the Capital.

#### Rosenstock's Directory

The 1918 edition of the Rosenstock Directory for China, which has just been published, is an enlargement over last year's copy, and contains a mass of useful and up to date information on China which should be of interest and value to business men.

Beside the business and residential directories of the treaty ports in China, which are covered very thoroughly, this year's edition includes a section devoted to General Information, giving the Calendar for 1918 and 1919, the Chinese Calendar for the current year, Exchange Tables, Customs Tariffs, Postal rates, etc. etc.

The Gaseteer of China, an abridged history of China, and an alphabetical list of American and European manufacturers and business houses with established connections in China are other features of the 1918 Rosenstock's Directory.

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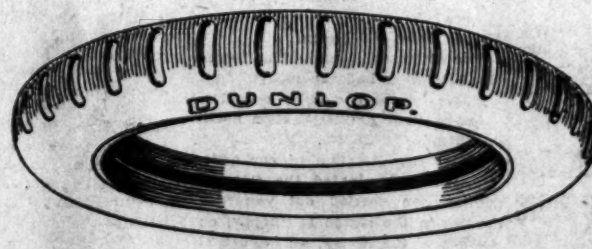
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88 Peking Road,  
SHANGHAI.



# Whole District In Shensi At Mercy Of Robber Bands

## Soldiers Alternate With Robbers In Looting, While Officials Plunder Resources For Own Profit

China Press Correspondence  
Sian, Shensi, Feb. 26.—The following notes are intended to cover the political situation in Shensi Province since December 1: About December 1 a caravan of some ninety camels (rumor says three hundred) bearing arms and ammunition, from the Central Government to beyond Kansu, was attacked by robbers at the Hsien city of Lin Tung. The leader of the robber crowd was Goh Gien Goh. Goh secured the full consignment and at the same time looted the city of Lin Tung which he has made his headquarters until the present. (Feb. 26, 1918.)

December ten an officer commanding about five hundred soldiers in Sian revolted and with his men secured the drum tower which is situated at the cross-roads of the main streets running north and south, east and west. The roads cross under the tower so that the tower commands the roads right to the city gates. Roads here are laid with the points of the compass, are straight and wide. Fighting was continuous in Sian until the morning of December 12 when the revolters made good their escape through the south gate.

### 200 Are Killed

During the trouble some two hundred men were killed in the city, probably fifty of whom were civilians who were on the streets hit by stray bullets. (Soldier and official reports give a much higher number killed but we were on the streets and saw the dead as soon as the rebels made good their escape). The city was closed at this time for a few days and no mail came in from the east.

Rumor has it that the men who revolted in the city were civilians from the robbers without, who were reported to be coming from Lin Tung Hsien, fifty li east of here, but their project failed, for they had hoped to secure the city and give it up to plunder.

Since the Lin Tung robbery in December a continuous number of robberies have taken place on a large scale.

Da Chen Djen, Hsien Yang, and Geng Yang and many other places have been looted, but on a smaller scale. On a smaller scale means that the robbers only took what they could get of the silver and horses and mules. All places within a close radius of Sian have been cleaned out.

From reliable reports we believe that the robbers are much more lenient than the regular soldiers and as an illustration we will mention what is reported to have happened at Da Chen Djen and which we believe to be the truth. The robbers about Dec. 30 took that place and secured all the silver and available horses and mules. They were followed up by soldiers who looted the stores on their first visit; the second visit they cleaned out the cattle and cotton with cash and coppers, and on their third trip they took everything in sight, such as tables, benches and household furniture. The proceeds from their last two visits they carted to the next towns and sold them for what they could get, sometimes only getting five or six dollars for a cow. In this way they made their money which was in arrears some six months. Of course all this wickedness was officially reported to be the work of the robbers. The people in that district fear soldiers worse than robbers.

### General Turns Rebel

January 26, 1918, Hu Lih-seng, head of some fifteen hundred soldiers and stationed at San Yuen-hsien, 100 li north of here, revolted. About five hundred of his men left him and came to Sian but the remaining thousand were well armed and had a good supply of ammunition. These were soon joined by deserters from many parts and gave to this man Hu Lih-seng a good company of men. The reason given for revolting is rumored to be that this soldiers and educational men had not been paid for six months, as the governor had squandered public funds too liberally for personal uses. We might state here that the people in Sian in good standing all have a good word for Hu Lih-seng for his fight is said to be clean. He does not allow his men to loot more than what is essential in order for them to obtain sufficient food. This man Hu Lih-seng does not seem to operate on the same basis as Goh Gien for they do not co-operate although they are not hindering each other. Hu Lih-seng shortly after revolting came to Sian and fighting has been continuous within a radius of fifty li of here and at this time is still on. (Last night, February 25-26, fighting was heard on three sides of the city).

February 1, the military governor had the Bank of China relieved of all its ready money even to coppers. We understand that he got some thirty thousand taels from the bank and its branches, but this is unofficial. When he cleaned the bank out the military governor posted a proclamation on its door requesting all depositors do not approach the bank for funds as he had borrowed all that it had. A few days after this took place a Japanese from Hankow Rih Hsin Yang came to Sian and made the Bank of China his headquarters. This evidently was an arrangement to defeat the Governor's purposes for the governor had approached the bank several times for money and was told that it did not have any. He arrived a day or so too late, but when he did come he stated that the bank owed him \$20,000 and if it could not pay over the money he would take charge. He has taken charge. When I say he stated I mean that men from the bank say it for him. (It looks like a bluff).

### Many Wounded Seen

A good many wounded soldiers are now in the city, both on the streets and in the two hospitals here. No fuel has come into the city

since about January 30 and very little grain. Telegraph wires leading from the city are all cut. No mail, save one day, has been coming for three weeks from the east. Conditions in and about the city are getting worse for the revolutionaries and robbers are cleaning up things that are eatable on the outside within a radius of one hundred li, while the population within in are consuming the stores of fuel, flour, and rice. It is stated that the central granaries do not contain much. On odd days a little bit of vegetables have come into the city, but just the last few days country people have been crowding into the city for they say that they have nothing to eat at home.

February 21 in the morning a proclamation appeared on the streets forbidding all civilians on the streets of Sian for seven days and nights. It was not enforced until yesterday, Feb. 25, when the streets were cleared by soldiers. Just the import of the proclamation no one seems to be sure.

The robber chief Goh holds the east road quite tight for his holding up of the mail has been effective. We understand that most of his men are only armed with knives; although they still have the weapons which they secured in December at Lin Tung their ammunition is about finished. It is stated that the Governor hardly dares send soldiers so far away from the city to fight them.

There has been considerable fighting yesterday and today in the immediate vicinity of the city but reliable information is scarce. One thing is sure and that is there is fighting and plenty of shooting for it can be distinctly heard in the city.

### Mongolian Robbers Also

Mongolian robbers, of whom there are several hundred, have joined with the troops outside the city but we understand there are some differences between them and Hu Lih-seng for they want to rob chapels and loot foreigners while Hu is in for protecting foreigners.

Last week soldiers brought to the city many horses and mules. These were sold cheap. Soldiers say they took them from the robbers while the people say that they robbed the farmers and are selling the animals so as to have money.

Business is at a standstill. Many stores have gone out of business the last few days, (probably one in every six). The governor is taking great precautions to fortify his yamen. Large bricks are being brought from the old royal city and gun towers are being made at all advantageous points about the yamen.

It is rumored that Geng Wuh-mo has been executed because his brother who is in charge of troops north of here allowed the Mongols

to pass. This has not been confirmed yet.

### First Mail Arrives

Sian, Shensi, March 4.—Saturday, March 2 mail from the eastern provinces arrived in Sian. This is the first mail we have had from Hankow or Shanghai for over three weeks and as the telegraph lines are not in working order we have been without news for that time.

February 28 General Fan Doh with his five hundred Honanese soldiers also joined the rebels and this has caused considerable anxiety in the city, especially among the official people, for the greater part of the troops in the city are Honanese, who, it is feared, might open the gates at any time. General Fan used to be a general under White Wolf a couple of years ago.

General Hu and General Fan are well armed and have a good supply of ammunition while Goh Gien who is a robber out and out has a large following but as earlier reported, these are mostly armed with knives, for the plunder which they secured about December 10 has already been used up. Last week a body of Mongolian robbers also joined with those outside the city. Rumor has it that there are some five or six thousand of them but we understand that there are only in reality one thousand or so men who are armed with crude fire arms.

Talk which one hears would indicate that the civilian population would welcome Hu Lih-seng into the city for they hate the Governor who has made such a wholesale practice of beheading persons for minor offenses, but while they would welcome General Hu they fear the robbers who might come along with him.

# HANGCHOW WILL HAVE U.S. RED CROSS BRANCH

## War Relief Society Decides To Organize Chapter Like Shanghai's

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, March 17.—The American War Relief Association held a special meeting last night in the home of its chairman, Mrs. Sidney Lasselle. The session was called to meet Mr. Julian Arnold, special representative for China of the American Red Cross Society, and to confer with him regarding the steps necessary to form in Hangchow a chapter or branch of that society. Mr. Arnold made an interesting and suggestive statement of the work now being done by the American Red Cross Society and of the enthusiasm and business-like ability with which Americans in China are entering into the work of the movement. It was unanimously voted that the American War Relief Association of Hangchow make such adjustments as might be required to convert it into a branch of the Red Cross Society. The actual work of reorganization was deferred until a later meeting.

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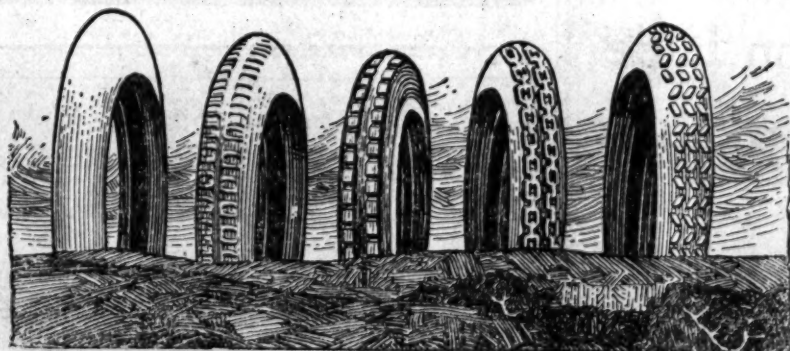
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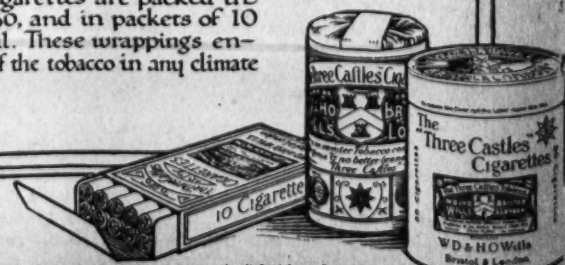
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## TATUNG OFFICIALS STILL NULLIFY PLAGUE WORK

Those Dying From Scourge Buried Stealthily To Keep Knowledge From Bureau

### FUNERALS AT MIDNIGHT

Precautionary Measures Of Medical Staff Made Useless By The Authorities

China Press Correspondence  
Tatung, March 12.—The valditory of the Government Anti-plague Bureau at this place must now be written. This work was started over a month ago and a full staff of doctors, nurses and assistants was provided; also offices, staff quarters, a large hospital and quarantine station and complete equipment.

Arrangements were made with the local authorities whereby they were to search out daily and report to the Bureau every case of sickness in the city. Upon presentation of this report the Bureau was to make the diagnosis and in case of plague was to proceed with isolation, quarantining, and other technical procedures considered necessary to the prevention of plague.

But, as I have related in a previous article, the valditory plan of the Bureau proved irksome to the local authorities who so arranged affairs that no reports of sickness were turned in to the Bureau. As a consequence the large and well organized Bureau staff was forced to lie idle. At first a few reports of plague were allowed to come in. But now for two weeks only one report of sickness has been turned in and for the last seven days no report has come in at all.

Of course the easiest and most comfortable course for our Bureau authorities to take would be to sit quietly in their quarters and report from day to day "no report of plague today," or "no report of plague now for seven days."

Unfortunately, though such reports would undoubtedly please the local authorities and also be pleasant reading for THE CHINA PRESS subscribers, we cannot do otherwise than to present the true state of affairs.

No Reports Given  
Of course there are always many cases of illness in a city of seventy thousand inhabitants like Tatung. It was the acknowledged duty of the local authorities to report every new case of illness to the Bureau. This they have not done for many days and when inquiry was made, answered that there were "really no reports" coming in. This statement we knew to be false but we had no power to appeal from it.

Also we know that the city has, at no time, been free from plague, but plague cases were not reported to us with the exception of the one case seven days ago and that case was reported only after death had occurred. The circumstances were as follows:

The patient's parents had died of plague some time ago. The bodies had been removed and the house sealed up preparatory to disinfection by the Bureau staff. But there was furniture and clothing in that house which the son wished to use in his own home. He dared not break open the sealed door, so dug a hole in the wall, removed the desired articles and took them home.

Some days later a child died in his house of plague. Neither the illness nor death of this child was reported to the Bureau. On the contrary it was emphatically denied, by the local authorities, that the child had died. Two days later the man died, also of plague, and the death was reported to the Bureau. His wife was removed to the contact wards where later she developed plague and died in the plague hospital.

Coffins Carried Out At Night  
At present occupied coffins are being carried out at night. Last night a funeral passed very quietly down a street near the staff quarters. Had it not been that two members of our staff happened to be near the scene, we would not have known of this death. It is reported that the authorities now divide the dead into two classes, sending all those who have succumbed to ordinary diseases, out through the West Gate while those who are dead of plague are sent out through the North Gate for burial.

A few days ago a theater party held performances not far from the city. Many people attended. Since then seventeen persons who attended those performances have died of plague; at least two of these died inside the city. Of course we had to get this information from private sources since we are not allowed any official reports of sickness or death. The contacts and suspects of these plague victims are still in large numbers being isolated and treated.

Yet, in the face of all this, the local authorities on March 8, established a quarantine station under two oldstyle Chinese doctors, where people wishing to enter the city must undergo five days quarantine before being allowed to pass through the city gates. This plan was made out and carried into operation without reference to our Anti-plague Bureau. On the day that their quarantine station was opened a letter signed both by the Defense Commissioner and the Taoyin, was received at our Bureau requesting Dr. Chen to detail foreign trained doctors to assist them. Dr. Chen replied that the Bureau would be glad to assist in this work provided it be under direct control of the Government Anti-plague Bureau and not under their local independent Bureau. No answer to this suggestion has been received.

On March 6, contrary to the express agreement between the local authorities and the Government Anti-plague Bureau, all the houses of prostitution in the city were officially permitted to reopen. The Defense Commissioner's representative defended this action by saying that it cost the Defense Commissioner too much (several tens of

dollars per day) to keep them closed.

No Germs Climb His Walls!  
It may be interesting to note the methods of disinfection employed by the Defense Commissioner in his Yamen. Even if he does not believe in plague prevention according to Western methods he has been converted by Dr. Smyly, to the wearing of a mask. On a small table in his office is a brass incense burner wherein are stuck several lengths of burning incense. On the floor along the walls is sprinkled a line of ancient quicklime.

A visitor coming to interview the Commissioner is required to first pass into a small room filled to its utmost capacity with smoke from burning sulphur and aromatic roots. He must remain in this room with closed door for about one half a minute. The odor is not unpleasant at a distance but it can well be imagined that the poor victim is nearly suffocated even in so short a time. This ordeal must be undergone twice before the visitor is considered sufficiently disinfected to enter the Commissioner's august presence.

Whether this process would have the least effect on the germs may be greatly doubted but of this one may be sure, that if the visitor remained long enough in that room he would totally succumb long before the plague germ would feel the least detrimental effect.

Bureau To Be Withdrawn  
The Government Anti-plague Bureau is soon to be withdrawn from inside the city as it does not seem possible to do anything in the face of such persistent opposition.

The plague hospital outside the city will be kept open to work in connection with the railway passenger quarantine and to render any assistance to the local authorities that may be considered necessary.

Now we may come to a resume of the work done by our City Office. Arriving here on January 24, Dr. Smyly spent two weeks in preparing premises outside the city for a plague hospital. Also, during this time an active propaganda was carried on having as its aim the educating of the people to the nature and danger of plague and the best means of combating it. Large numbers of circulars, dealing with the subject were pasted in conspicuous places and distributed in the city and neighboring villages. About three hundred masks were distributed daily to the police for their protection.

We believe that, as a result of this propaganda, many people here have come to realize the dangerous nature of the plague epidemic and the necessity of preventive measures. Following the example set by the police many of the local residents are now wearing masks of similar nature to those issued to the police and doubtless are adopting some of the other measures suggested in the propaganda.

Find 110 Plague Cases  
During the period from February 9 to March 12, our city office had responded to 132 calls of which 121 were death reports and only twelve were sick reports. Of these 110 were diagnosed as plague.

Had the local authorities been faithful in searching out and reporting all cases of illness our sick reports would have far exceeded our death reports.

From February 23 to March 12, the city work was taken out of our hands by the local authorities who appointed a committee of three Chinese laymen to do the technical work which should have been referred to our Bureau. During the period only one case was referred to us. Thus, during the twenty days when we were not compelled by the boycott to be idle, we received an average of nearly six actual cases of plague per day.

The hospital outside the city is under Dr. Smyly's case and we have no doubt that, before long, a most interesting report will be forthcoming from him.

It is much to be regretted that in spite of the hard and faithful work of Dr. S. P. Chen assisted by his local staff, local opposition has prevented the Anti-plague Bureau here from being of greater service to the people of Tatung.

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## CHANG TO HAVE 30,000 MORE TROOPS UNDER HIM

Peking To Pay New Levies Nominally For Use In Northern Manchuria

### From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 16.—There does not appear to be much change in the politico-military situation. General Chang Tso-li's troops are occupying positions around Peking and General Chang himself is asking permission, or rather has asked it and obtained it, to recruit an additional thirty thousand men for service in northern Manchuria—nominally. His permission is conditional: the newly recruited troops are to be placed under officers appointed by the central authorities, are to be paid by the central authorities, and are to be at the disposal of the central authorities generally.

General Chang Tso-li expresses himself as completely satisfied with these conditions and the recruiting is to begin at once; but on the other hand, General Chang stipulates that whenever the troops are within his jurisdiction they shall be amenable to his authority. As the troops are nominally for the preservation of peace on the Manchurian frontier, it looks very much as if General Chang Tso-li had the better of this bargain.

In the meantime, troops are being moved about in an interesting way, very largely under the direction of General Hsu Shu-cheng, formerly Vice-Minister of War. General Hsu has reported to the President that there are six mixed Fengtien brigades within the wall. Of these one brigade will move to Chuchow, south of Peking, and a second to Hantsun, and a third to Hsuehchow. The fourth will be sent to Hankow in compliance with a request from General Tiao Kun, whilst the fifth and sixth brigades will be stationed at points along the Peking-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. "In order to form reserves from which the troops in the south can draw," General Hsu does not of course say so, but the fact is that this arrangement will secure the control of all ways to and from Peking except via the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, leading into the plague area! What this "distant blockade" by a very strong cordon of troops of Peking means, nobody knows—or seems to care, the stories about an exodus from Peking being fictions of a sluggish imagination. There was some little excitement when Chang Tso-li's troops first began to arrive in large

numbers at Langfang, but no exodus took place, because there is no really convenient place to which to exodus except Tientsin, and Tientsin happens to be on the wrong side of Langfang. Actual observation today shows that the week-end trains to Tientsin have been no fuller than usual.

## Hangchow Y.M.C.A. Has 1,100 Members

China Press Correspondence  
Hangchow, March 17.—The fifth annual membership campaign of the local Y.M.C.A. closed last night after a successful drive of three weeks which resulted in a membership of over 1,100. The campaign was conducted by six teams bearing the names of the six Bridges of West Lake, famed in song and story. The highest number of points was secured by Mr. Zia Ts-hsi, Treasurer of the Kwang Tai Hospital, followed by Mr. Dzen S.-li, chief secretary in the office of the Commissioner of Civil Affairs. The prizes for the highest and next highest number of members secured were awarded Mr. Liu Fu-tun, cloth merchant and philanthropist, and Mr. Chin Ying-dzong, President of the Silk Manufacturers' Guild, respectively.

### 'THE PEONIES' TRANSLATED

China Press Correspondence  
Hangchow, March 18.—The March meeting of the Missionary Association was delightfully entertained by members of the Presbyterian Mission in the home of Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Fitch. The paper was read by Mr. F. E. Bible who presented a translation of a beautiful legend of West Lake entitled "The Peonies." The story was translated from the original into French by one of the early Catholic Fathers and from the French into English by Mr. Bible. It is an exquisitely told story of an old man's love for flowers, a passion which makes him a ward of the gods who through marvellously miraculous intervention save him from dire calamities and ultimately take him up, attached cottage, garden and all, to dwell with them. The story though written in prose is both in thought and expression the essence of poetry—even in its Chinese-to-French-to-English translation.

### Obituary

The Rev. H. S. Holland  
London, March 17.—The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Scott Holland, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

## Flood Relief Funds Raised In Hangchow

China Press Correspondence  
Hangchow, March 18.—The Christians of Hangchow are actively participating in the nation-wide effort to raise money for the North China flood relief. Contributions are being secured from church members and numerous committees are soliciting help from non-church members also. The campaign for funds will continue through March. Its headquarters are in the Union Evangelistic Committee rooms.



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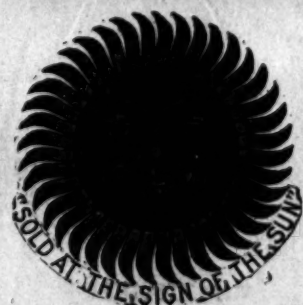
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## INDIA'S WOMEN WANT EMANCIPATION, TOO

Mrs. Ely Tells Members Of Great Advancement Made By Them In Recent Years

"Women of India" formed the topic for consideration at yesterday's meeting of the American Woman's Club, held at the Carlton, and in conjunction therewith was provided a most pleasing program of Indian songs and music.

"The Present Day Emancipation of the Women of India" was the theme of a talk by Mrs. J. Ely in which she dealt with the pioneers in the work of enlightening the sex, work which is being done largely by Indian women themselves. She told of the many girls' schools which have sprung up and of the efforts to wipe away the barriers of caste. Already, she declared, an atmosphere has been created in India in which many of the old beliefs can not long live. The four great issues, which must be met, she said, are the raising of the marriage age for girls and their education, the granting of freedom to remarry to widows and the problem of polygamy. Mrs. Ely told of the progressive influence and spirit of the Parsee women of Bombay and said that a woman's magazine now marks a new milestone of advancement.

"Indian women," she said, "are capable of choosing the best qualities of Western civilization and they are insisting on education. When the time for rebuilding society comes it will be found that the women of India, with their fine spirit of self-sacrifice and service, will not be dead wood in that rebuilding."

Mrs. R. P. Roberts, who as chairman of the Library Committee, was in charge of the program, read an interesting paper on the home life of Indian women. She laid stress on the fact that though these Hindu and Mohammedan women have been virtually imprisoned in their homes for the past 2,000 years, denied all educational opportunity and made merely the chattels of their lords and masters, they still, by reason of a beautiful piety and devotion, have come to wield an influence supreme in their households.

Preceding the musical program Mrs. Frank Rawlinson gave an enlightening talk on Indian songs and lyrics and referred particularly to those songs which were on the day's program. Of these there were two sung by Mrs. J. H. Black, a group of three short numbers by Mrs. Bradley and two by Mrs. Drake. All were finely rendered and received the heartiest applause. Mrs. McCracken accompanied the singers.

Mrs. Wilbur, recently returned from a visit to the Philippines, presided over the business meeting and spoke briefly of the work of Americans and especially of the American Woman's Club at Manila and in the islands.

It was announced that a special meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at 4 p.m. on April 9 in the club library rooms, top floor of the Carlton.

The following have been appointed nominating committees for the various Departments of the Club:

Music Department—Mrs. D. W. Lyon, chairman; Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. F. J. White, Miss Russell and Miss Oldroyd.

Literary Department—Mrs. Davies, chairman; Mrs. Main, Mrs. McCoy and Miss Forbes.

Social Department—Mrs. Macbeth, chairman; Mrs. Lunt and Mrs. Ely.

The next regular meeting of the Club will be held on April 2 and it is hoped at that meeting to have as speaker Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, wife of Dr. Eddy, who spoke recently in Shanghai on his experiences in Y.M.C.A. work at the front. It is planned to have Mrs. Eddy tell of the work in the Y.M.C.A. huts back of the trenches, in which work she also was engaged. Miss Tuttle will give some readings.

The Philanthropic Department will meet with Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, 174 North Szechuen Road, tomorrow at 5 p.m. A full attendance is desired as officers of the department are to be elected.

The meeting of the Music Department which was to have been held at Mrs. Rawlinson's next Friday afternoon has been postponed because of absence from the city of Prof. Harry Ore. The meeting will be announced later.

## Attack In Force Made By Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

troops are now holding the former British sector of the coast.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We drove off raiders near Zonnebeke.

The enemy artillery has been active southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and also against our rear defences southward of Lens and the areas of the La Bassée Canal, Armentières and Ypres.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. We again heavily attacked the enemy billets, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on two aerodromes and three dumps and destroyed one hangar, which crashed on a Gotha in the act of rising.

We brought down sixteen and drove down seven enemy machines. Six of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines bombed the enemy billets and all returned.

We bombed the barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern today, obtaining direct hits on the station and causing a fire. Our formation drove off the enemy machines which attacked them and all returned.

A Belgian official communique reports:

During the past few days the activity of the artillery has been particularly intense in the districts of Nieupoort, Dixmude and Merckem, the enemy continuing to fire quantities of gas-shells and we replying in similar fashion.

Germans Admit French Advance

A German official communique reports:

After a bombardment which lasted for ten hours, the French advanced on a wide front westward of Avocourt. They were repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the east bank of the Meuse we took 200 prisoners, including the staff of a battalion.

We shot down seventeen aeroplanes on Saturday.

London, March 18, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We have carried out a successful raid southward of Acheyville.

There has been hostile artillerying southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and in the neighborhood of Lens and a very active bombardment between Warneton and Zonnebeke.

## Allied Ministers Confer In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, and other French and Italian Ministers have returned from London, where an important conference was held.

M. Clemenceau expressed himself as being very satisfied with the results of the conference.

## FRENCH FIGURES SHOW U-BOATS' STEADY DROP

Number Of Ships Attacked By Gun Decreased From 579 To 114

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—Comparing the results of German submarine activity during the four quarters of 1917, it is remarked that the number of ships attacked by gun only was respectively 579, 674, 292 and 114. The proportion of ships sunk compared to that of ships attacked remained practically constant at about eighty per cent for the first three quarters of the year, while falling to sixty per cent for the last quarter.

## 25 KILLED IN MONASTIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corfu, March 17.—25 persons were killed and 55 injured, most of them women and children, by the bombardment at Monastir mentioned in yesterday's cables.

## S. V. C.

### Infantry Orders

Parade. The Infantry Units will parade on Easter Monday 1st April. Fall in at junction of Siccawei and Hunjiao Roads at 10.30 a.m. Officers and N.C.O.'s at 10.15 a.m. sharp.

Dress.—Marching order with f.a. caps. One ration to be carried in haversacks. Thermos flasks may be carried in place of water bottles by those men who have them.

Diaries.—at the framework sheds on Hart Road at about 4.30 p.m. Scheme of work to be practiced.

Protection on the march and march discipline until the Warren piece is reached.

Halt for tiffin at the Warren piece. After tiffin posting of outpost companies will be practiced. A line of outposts will be established from junction of Edinburgh and Brenan Roads to junction of Edinburgh and Siccawei Roads.

Note to Unit Commanders. Unit commanders will arrange for a lecture to be given to their units on outpost duties before Easter Monday in order that their commands may have some knowledge of the work before putting it into practice in the field.

(Sgd.) H. W. Pilcher, Major, Director of Infantry Training, S.V.C. Shanghai, March 19, 1918.

## S.R.A. Annual Shoot

The Shanghai Rifle Association will hold its annual rifle meeting on May 4, 5, 11 and 12, Saturday, Sunday and Monday in the morning.

A very interesting program has been prepared by the Committee and this will be issued in April. There will be ten Competitions (Bisley) in all, including the Ladies Prize (Handicap Competition), which will be shot off on Sunday afternoon, May 12, in connection with a battalion.

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section with the Association Class Championships (300 and 600 yards). 183 ladies subscribed for last year's prize, and the Committee hopes for a similar number or more for this year's competition. Ladies of Shanghai are cordially invited to enter. The rules and conditions and entry form will be sent out shortly—the Entrance fee is \$1.

The following are the events for the meeting:

- Event 1.—200, 500 and 600 yards.
- " 2.—400 and 500 yards.
- " 3.—200 and 600 yards.
- " 4.—300 and 500 yards.
- " 5.—300 and 500 yards.
- " 6.—300 and 600 yards.
- " 7.—300 and 600 yards.
- " 8.—300 and 900 yards.
- " 9.—500 and 1,000 yards.

There will be 74 prizes not including the H. S. prizes.

Entrance fee for the meeting \$3. Competitors will supply their own ammunition, 164 rounds will be required for the whole competition.

Members of the Defence Forces of Shanghai wishing to join the membership of the Association may obtain application forms from the Secretary, Mr. A. M. Collaco, c/o Russo Asiatic Bank. Annual subscription is \$5.00. No entrance fee.

## S. R. A. Shoot Tomorrow

The second March competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held tomorrow from 6 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. The range will be 400 yards, Bisley (300-yard targets to be used), one sighting and ten scoring shots.

The transfer of new members into their respective classes takes effect from this date, as follows: A. E. Dequigne to "A" class; F. V. Budell to "C" class and Mr. Kujiwara to "D" class.

## Portuguese Company Shoot

Following are the results of the March Cup competition of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., practices 5 and 7: Class A No Competition. Class B winner Q. M. Sergt. C. Maher Points 24.

(wins spoon for scoring 60% H.P.S. 40).

Class C winner L. Corpl. V. Remedios Points 20.

Class D winner Pte. Carlos Correa Points 20.

## Examination Results

Following are the results of the Cambridge local examinations. The questions were set by the Cambridge Board, and the answers classified by a Board appointed by the local Oxford and Cambridge Society.

### JUNIOR EXAMINATION

Boys under 16.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—

1. P. Ferguson, Angus (a) (b) (c)

Class III.—

2. P. Marshall, Geo. E. (e)

3. P. Pearson, Thomas C. J. (c)

4. P. Wheeler, Stanley H.

The following also satisfied the examination.

5. T.H. Simonsen, Frederick.

6. P. Parsons, Harry, McC.

7. X. Thompson, Theodore (d)

8. X. Fortaria, Alvaro R.

9. X. Maybon, Pierre L. (d)

10. X. Azevedo, Jose E. (d)

11. X. Remedios, Jose F.

12. X. Pereira, Eduardo C. J.

13. P. Perry, Samuel M.

14. X. de Figueiredo, Henrique A.

15. X. Raeburn, Keith A.

16. C. Penfold, Rollo C.

17. C. Macdonald, Kenneth S.

Boys under 16.

1. X. Derby, Stephen S. (a) (d)

2. X. dos Remedios, Alvaro C. (a)

38. P. Adoolkum, Mohamed.

Girls under 16.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—None.

Class III.—None.

The following satisfied the examination.

1. P. Smith, Elizabeth C. (b) (c)

2. P. Day, Emily J.

3. St. J. Sequeira, Bernardette (d)

4. T.H. Netrousoff, Militia M.

5. H.F. Diercke, Dorothy

6. P. Turner, Lily

7. P. Fox, Pearl (b)

8. T.H. Brown, Isabel

Girls above 16.

1. P. Moses, Alina R.

2. T.H. Herd, Agnes P.

3. P. Mackintosh, Magdalene C.

4. H.F. Wei Goon Sik

5. T.H. Parker, Mabel L.

6. T.H. Owen, Lucy G.

The names are given in order of merit. The first capitals are the initial letters of the Schools. Distinctions are marked as follows: (a) Arithmetic;

(b) Religious Knowledge; (c) English;

(d) French; (e) Experimental Science.

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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

Cloudy and colder weather. Strong  
Northerly winds along the coast.

### DEATH

WARD: On the 19th March, 1918, at  
17 Love Lane, Shanghai, Olive  
Mandie, dearly beloved daughter of  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward, aged  
4 years and 11 months. The  
funeral will take place at the  
Bubbling Well cemetery today, the  
20th March, 1918, at 5 p.m.  
Hongkong papers please copy.  
17209

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20, 1918

### Leading Questions Answered

INTERESTING official light on a  
number of urgent questions  
was furnished by a dialogue con-  
ducted by Premier Terauchi and  
Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Kenseikai leader,  
at a meeting of the Budget Com-  
mittee of the Japanese House of  
Representatives on March 14, which  
was briefly reported in the cables  
at the time. The Japan Advertiser  
of March 14 contains a fuller re-  
port.

The Japanese Premier's answer  
to the Opposition leader's queries  
cover the mobilisation question in  
Siberia, Japan's reported warning  
to China, the report of Allied troop  
movement from Peking to the  
North and the tonnage negotiations  
with America.

Mr. Ozaki said, "I have seen it  
reported in the papers that the  
arms forwarded from Japan to  
China have been plundered by Gen-  
eral Chang Tso-lin, Military Gov-  
ernor at Mukden. General Chang  
used to shape his actions according  
to the attitude of the Japanese  
Government and a Japanese officer  
is acting as his military adviser.  
In such circumstances, the report  
that he has plundered the arms  
sent by Japan and employed them  
in arming his troops which have  
been despatched against Peking is  
somewhat surprising and the Japa-  
nese Government may be in a po-  
sition to give an explanation of  
the affair."

Count Terauchi replied, "The  
arms referred to by Mr. Ozaki were  
to be delivered to the Chinese Gov-  
ernment through the Taihei Kumiai.  
The Japanese Government knows  
nothing of what has become of the  
arms since they were delivered to  
the Taihei Kumiai. There exists no  
relations whatever between the  
Japanese Government and General  
Chang, and the Japanese military  
adviser to General Chang of course  
will have nothing to do with what  
is alleged by Mr. Ozaki."

Mr. Ozaki: "I have also been  
informed that Japan and the Allies  
have lodged protests on the ground  
that the despatch of troops to  
Peking by General Chang is in  
violation of the undertaking agreed  
upon at the time of the Boxer  
trouble."

Count Terauchi denied knowl-  
edge of the affair.

Mr. Ozaki: "Is it true that the  
Japanese Government has advised  
a compromise between the South-  
ern and Northern factions?"

Count Terauchi: "The domestic  
strife in China, which has been  
going on between the rival factions  
year after year, is not a desirable  
thing for Japan and the Govern-  
ment would like to do something  
so that an end may be put to the  
unseemly political strife in China.  
As yet the Government has not  
done anything to that end."

Mr. Ozaki: "According to a  
press report Allied troops have left  
Peking for Siberia and I would like  
to know whether the report is well  
founded."

Count Terauchi: "I have caused  
an inquiry to be made of the Vice-  
Foreign Minister and found out  
the report to be unfounded."

Mr. Ozaki: "I understand that  
the negotiations that have been  
going on between Japan and the  
Allies as regards the situation have  
been brought to a conclusion for  
the present. I have also been in-  
formed that the ships which have  
been held up for a time have now  
been released."

Count Terauchi: "The negotia-  
tions to which Mr. Ozaki refers  
have not yet been concluded and  
as regards the holding up of vessels  
it is in connection with the demand  
for tonnage made by the United  
States and it has nothing to do with  
the despatch of troops."

## Conscription Of Wealth

By Hartley Withers  
(Daily Mail)

Mr. Hartley Withers is the leading  
writer on financial topics, who modest-  
ly states that he is not a "learned  
economist," but always tries to be  
clear. Editor of The Economist, and  
formerly City Editor of The Times,  
he has been schoolmaster, stock-  
broker's clerk, private banking firm's  
assistant, and Director of Financial  
Enquiries in the Treasury. He is a  
pioneer of the War Savings move-  
ment, and a member of the National  
War Savings Committee. Mr. Withers,  
who is the author, among other books,  
of The Meaning of Money and Our  
Money and the State, is now lecturing  
at the London School of Economics  
on Problems of Economic Progress.

In the midst of much hazy talk  
about proposals for the "conscription  
of wealth"—or, as it is sometimes  
called, a levy, on capital—many people  
are wondering what exactly is meant  
by this new phrase which has come  
into the region of practical politics.  
It is, in fact, only a variation of a  
form of taxation which has already  
been employed both in other countries  
and our own. America has its prop-  
erty tax, in Germany a levy on  
capital was imposed just before the  
war in order to provide the Govern-  
ment with special funds for military  
purposes, and in England the prin-  
ciple is already adopted in the higher  
rate of income tax imposed upon what  
is called unearned income. In other  
words, when people talk of the con-  
scription of wealth they merely mean  
a specially severe form of taxation  
imposed upon owners of all kinds of  
property.

### Deemed To Be Dead

It is clear that the burden of pay-  
ing for the war during its course and  
after it has to fall upon the wealthy  
classes. When money is required in  
the huge amounts now necessary for  
securing victory it can only be taken  
from those who have a margin above  
what is required for keeping them  
in health and efficiency. This was  
the point that was put to a deputa-  
tion of Labor leaders which approached  
the Chancellor of the Exchequer  
last November urging the con-  
scription of wealth as an immediate method  
of providing money for the war. The  
Chancellor of the Exchequer replied  
that he had "never seen any proposal  
which seemed to him to be practicable  
for getting money during the war by  
conscribing wealth." This is clear  
as soon as we examine what the pro-  
posal really means according to the  
statements of those who advocate it.

It is suggested that all owners, of  
property should be "deemed to be  
dead," and should forthwith pay  
duties on their possessions at graduat-  
ed rates ranging up to 30 per cent  
on the largest estates. Now, if a man is  
the possessor of property worth a  
million, on which, perhaps, he may  
be receiving an income of £60,000 a  
year, one cannot expect him to pay in  
cash £300,000, which would be 30 per  
cent of his property, in any one year,  
unless he could sell, which would be  
impossible, since all would be sellers  
at once; or unless he went to his  
banker and borrowed money for the  
purpose, which would only increase  
the inflation of currency, which has  
already added so many hundred  
millions to the cost of the war.

Being unable to get cash from him  
for more than a small part of the levy,  
the Government would be obliged to  
take payment in the shape of  
securities or other forms of property,  
which would not give them any im-  
mediate command of the goods and  
services necessary for carrying on the  
war. But as a means of paying off  
debt when the war is over the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer, though he ad-  
mitted that "perhaps he had not  
thought enough about it to justify  
him in saying so," was inclined to  
think that, since the wealthy will  
have to pay the bill, it would be  
"better, both for the wealthy classes  
and the country, to have this levy of  
capital and reduce the burden of  
debt." Mr. Bonar Law has now stated  
that the Government has "no inten-  
tion of proposing such a tax," but  
after his expression of sympathy with  
it, it is clear that we have not heard  
the last of it.

### The Practical Difficulties

Let us see what it would mean. In  
the first place everybody who had  
any property would have to make a  
statement of it, and it would have to  
be valued. How much time, trouble,  
and expense this would mean,  
especially if the valuation were  
carried out by Government officials,  
is a question which a terrified im-  
agination hesitates to answer. How  
much opportunity of, and temptation  
to, fraud would also be provided is  
another question to which we can  
only guess the reply.

These, however, are only preliminary  
difficulties. Estimates of the total  
wealth of the country that would be  
amenable to such a tax vary from

11,000 to 24,000 millions, showing in  
themselves how problematical is the  
amount that would be raised by this  
imposition. If, however, we suppose  
that the wealth to be taxed is some-  
where in the neighborhood of 20,000  
millions and that 10 per cent  
would be the average rate imposed, that  
would mean that 2,000 million  
pounds' worth of property—including,  
perhaps, a jumble of furniture,  
jewellery, pictures, stamp collections,  
and Pekinese dogs—would have to  
be handed over to the Government  
and turned into cash by the Govern-  
ment for the repayment of debt. In  
so far as the property handed over  
consisted of any form of Government  
security, these securities would be  
cancelled and the debt so far reduced.  
But for the rest of the property the  
Government would have to find a  
buyer before it could find money for  
paying off the debt-holders.

It might, of course, be possible to  
devise machinery for doing this. As  
the debt-holders were paid off they  
would have cash available for buying  
the property that the Government had  
taken from its holders. But then their  
views as to the value of this prop-  
erty might differ seriously from the  
values at which the Government had  
taken them over, and the scheme  
might, before it was brought to a  
conclusion, land the nation in con-  
siderable loss, to be added to the  
great expenditure of time and trouble  
that it would have cost.

Besides these obvious practical  
difficulties much injustice is involved  
in this scheme. Mr. Bonar Law spoke  
of the wealthy classes as if they were  
all persons with a large amount of  
accumulated property behind them.  
There are, however, many people,  
such as leading barristers, prominent  
music-hall artists, and others, who  
earn high incomes but may have little  
or no holding of property. That all  
these wealthy people should be let  
off scot-free while owners of prop-  
erty, whose income may not be one-tenth  
of their earnings, have a large slice  
of their possessions taken away from  
them seems to be an extremely  
unjust proceeding.

There is also the very serious  
economic objection that taxation  
which is aimed at accumulated savings  
may have far-reaching effects in  
checking the desire to save, on which  
the nation's industrial progress de-  
pends. For it is only out of savings  
that we can provide the capital which  
is essential to the extension of in-  
dustry and the full employment of all  
the labor that will be set free when  
the war is over.

## If

By Rudyard Kipling

(It is interesting to know that this  
famous poem of Kipling's was writ-  
ten in recognition and remembrance  
of the nobility and staunchness of  
character of one of his greatest  
friends, the late Sir Starr Jameson.  
—The Editor.)

If you can keep your head when all  
about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it  
on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all  
men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their  
doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired of  
waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in  
lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to  
hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor  
talk too wise.

If you can dream—and not make  
dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make  
thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and  
Disaster,  
And treat those two impostors just  
the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth  
you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap  
for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your  
life to broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with  
worn-out tools.

If you can make one heap of all  
your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-  
and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your  
beginnings  
And never breathe a word about  
your loss;  
If you can force your heart and  
nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they  
are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing  
in you  
Except the Will which says to  
them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep  
your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the  
common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can  
hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but  
none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of dis-  
tance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything  
that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a  
Man, my son!

## Some Features Of Germany's New War Finance

The German Financial Secretary's Report To The Reichstag  
Plainly Disingenuous And Unduly Optimistic

By Jackson C. Welliver  
(New York Sun)

The correspondent of The Sun has  
had the privilege of studying some  
results of a particularly expert ex-  
amination into the fiscal affairs of the  
German Empire which afforded a  
most illuminating view of the present  
finances and a highly suggestive im-  
pression of the conditions the country  
will face when the war ends.

It must always be remembered that  
Germany has made no pretence to  
pay for its war out of current re-  
venues. Its old scheme of war finance  
was based on the idea of borrowing  
money, and then when peace was  
made of collecting indemnities with  
which to pay the loans. Everybody  
except the extreme Junkers and Pan-  
Germanists recognises that this  
scheme has long since broken down.

The various Reichstag votes of  
credit down to the end of 1917 have  
aggregated approximately \$27,000,000,-  
000, distributed thus: 1914, \$2,500,-  
000,000; 1915, \$7,500,000,000; 1916,  
\$6,000,000,000; 1917, \$11,250,000,000.

In presenting the last budget and  
asking the Reichstag vote of credit  
in December last Count von Rodern,  
Financial Secretary, observed that the  
war profits taxes had yielded during  
the year \$1,250,000,000, which was  
considerably more than had been  
estimated. This is exactly parallel to  
the British experience, which shows  
that taxes on war profits have in-  
variably exceeded anticipations. In  
Germany this tax was not imposed  
until 1916 nor collected until the latter  
half of 1917, so that it presumably  
covered the tax on extra incomes for  
the greater part both of 1916 and  
1917.

To this war profit tax yield Count  
von Rodern added \$25,000,000 pro-  
duced by the property tax and the  
proceeds of the \$250,000,000 defence  
levy imposed in 1913 and collected in  
1914, 1915 and 1916, thus making up  
a total of \$1,500,000,000 raised in  
direct taxes since the beginning of  
the war. He pointed out that the  
defence levy was first assessed in the  
middle of 1914 and no proceeds were  
received from it until the next fiscal  
year. In this, however, he is flatly  
contradicted by the German Year Book  
for 1914, which shows a yield of more  
than \$100,000,000 from the defence  
levy for the fiscal year 1913-1914.

In addition to this \$1,500,000,000 which  
Count von Rodern claimed had been  
raised by direct taxation during the  
war, he included \$500,000,000 produced  
by other direct taxes imposed by the  
Federal States and municipalities on  
account of the war, making a grand  
total of \$2,000,000,000 raised in this  
manner.

The \$500,000,000 raised by the  
Federal States and municipalities by  
no means represents their entire con-  
tribution to the direct costs of the  
war. In fact it represents chiefly  
interest on the heavy debts which  
they have incurred for war purposes.  
At the end of November, 1917, the  
city of Berlin had a floating debt of  
\$200,000,000, Hamburg's war debt was  
stated as more than \$100,000,000, and  
like immense burdens of municipal  
debt have been piled upon the other  
German cities.

The empire has pledged itself  
ultimately to repay a considerable  
proportion of these extraordinary  
municipal war debts, after peace shall  
have returned; in fact this obligation  
of the Imperial Government to re-  
imburse the cities and States will  
constitute one of its largest liabilities.  
Count von Rodern took occasion to  
deny various statements concerning  
German finance that had been made  
by the British Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer, Mr. Bonar Law, in present-  
ing the British budget last October.  
Count von Rodern declared that from  
the beginning Germany's special war  
taxes had been sufficient to cover the  
interest on the war debt, that the  
series of votes of credit granted by  
the Reichstag has actually been greater  
than the expenditures incurred, and  
that all advances to Germany's  
allies, including guarantees, have been  
comprised in the vote of credit.

As a matter of fact the language  
used by Count von Rodern was sub-  
ject to more than one construction.  
He indicated that interest had been  
met by the special war taxation, but  
the first additional war taxation, was  
imposed in 1916 and estimated to  
bring in only \$125,000,000. The war  
profits tax was passed at the same  
time, but was not intended to be  
collected until after the war. In  
February, 1917, further taxation was  
provided, designed to produce \$300,  
000,000, including a 20 per cent super-  
tax on war profits.

As the interest on the war debt  
amounted at the beginning of 1917,  
according to Count von Rodern, to  
\$850,000,000 annually, it is apparent  
that special war taxes could have  
discharged only a small portion of  
this interest burden. The war profits  
tax collected during the latter half  
of 1917 is stated at \$1,250,000,000, but  
this undoubtedly represents the taxes  
for most of 1916 and 1917.

Moreover, the war profits tax can  
be paid by turning in war loan  
securities, which are accepted as  
equivalent to cash, this being one of  
the interesting details in the German  
method of financial pyramiding. Count  
von Rodern in his budget address last  
February admitted that a large por-

portion of the war taxes would prob-  
ably be paid in war loan stock. If in  
fact \$1,000,000,000 out of the total  
were paid by turning in war loan  
stock for cancellation, the interest  
charge, which by November, 1917,  
amounted to \$1,200,000,000, would be  
reduced by only \$50,000,000 annually,  
and not more than \$250,000,000 would  
be left in cash to meet the interest  
on the debt.

It is quite impossible for Count von  
Rodern to convince the fair critic that  
war taxation has thus far taken  
care of the interest on the war debt,  
or that, with the debt rapidly in-  
creasing, it will do so at any time  
during the war. To make matters  
worse, the German public looks upon  
the war profits tax as merely a war  
measure, not to be continued after  
peace is achieved, or if continued at  
all to be imposed at a very much  
lower rate.

The entire normal peace time  
revenue of the German Empire has  
barely been sufficient to cover interest  
on the war debt alone. The budgeted  
revenue for the fiscal year 1918-17  
was calculated at only \$900,000,000,  
and this was undoubtedly an ex-  
cessive estimate, for it assumed that  
\$180,000,000 would be collected from  
customs revenue. That was the  
normal amount of customs revenue  
in peace times, but as the war has  
practically stopped imports, its neces-  
sarily must also have wiped out this  
part of the revenue. In February,  
1917, the debt interest had mounted  
to \$350,000,000 annually, so that there  
could not possibly have been much  
left over for meeting normal per-  
manent governmental expenditure,  
which in the last full year of peace  
was more than \$600,000,000. As a  
matter of fact, there is no doubt that  
a large part of the interest on Ger-  
many's war loans has had to be met  
from the vote of credit expenditure.  
Count von Rodern himself admitted  
in the summer of 1917 that one reason  
why the monthly war bill had been  
steadily mounting during the first  
half of the year was that it was neces-  
sary in part to pay interest out of  
the vote of credit funds. He there-  
fore optimistically assumed that when  
the proceeds of the new taxes which  
were provided in February, 1917,  
should become available, the condi-  
tion would be more favorable.

Another view of the situation is  
presented by the Director of the  
Statistical Bureau of the city of  
Berlin-Schöneberg, Dr. Kuszyuski.  
He recently published an article in a  
German paper declaring specifically  
that while the loans raised during  
1915 had been devoted entirely to the  
costs of the war, those raised during  
1916 had been to a large extent used  
to meet war relief, pension and  
interest. He declared that during  
1917 nearly \$3,250,000,000 would be  
required for these purposes alone.

Count von Rodern protested against  
Mr. Bonar Law's comparison of Ger-  
man votes of credit with English ex-  
penditure. But as a matter of fact  
Mr. Bonar Law appears to have been  
justified in his comparison. The  
English figures, indeed, include many  
expenditures, for example separation  
allowances, which hardly appear at  
all in the German votes of credit.  
Likewise the huge expenditures of the  
German States and cities for war  
purposes are just as real a burden on  
the people who must provide the  
revenue as if they came from the  
Imperial budget. Finally, Count von  
Rodern's claim that the credits which  
have been voted by the Reichstag  
have not been exhausted by the ex-  
penditures for war costs is not borne  
out by a variety of other equally  
trustworthy and more disinterested  
testimony.

When he discusses Germany's ad-  
vances of cash of credit to allies,  
Count von Rodern is equally in-  
sincere; most of these advances have  
been conducted by syndicates of Ger-  
man bankers and not directly by the  
Government. The advances which  
the Government itself has made have  
been in the form of Treasury bonds  
deposited with Turkish agents in Ger-  
many and on the security of which  
Germany issued partimony. Germany  
is pledged to redeem this Turkish  
paper currency in gold within a  
period ranging from three to eleven  
years after the conclusion of peace.  
There is no evidence whatever that  
such obligations and guarantees as  
these are included in Count von  
Rodern's analysis of the German fiscal  
situation. Yet they are of the utmost  
importance, because they are so  
intimately concerned with the means  
for maintaining Germany's inter-  
national position, and therefore its  
trade opportunities, hereafter.

Count von Rodern indulged some  
criticism of English war finance, and  
informed the Reichstag that the fiscal  
authorities were working out a scheme  
of sweeping reform in the financial  
system of the empire, wherein the  
Imperial and State Governments were  
co-operating. The new financial  
system, however, will not be made  
the subject of legislation until after  
peace is declared. Apparently, there-  
fore, the Government fears to press  
further taxation measures during the  
war and will have to depend upon still  
further and still larger loans to keep  
going for the rest of the war and  
certainly for one year, and possibly  
longer, after the war.

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Idling As An Art By Filson Young

Malaga, begin all over again, from the very beginning. There is one glory of the moon and another glory of the stars; there is the idleness of the Puerto del gol in Madrid and the idleness of the Paseo de las Delicias in Seville, and one differs from the other in richness and variety. But the most sumptuous idleness is that of Malaga, where even at this time of year are baking suns and breezes that blow rose petals across the green

harbor water and where the marble steps of the port are hot to naked feet.

I thought that the chief industry of Malaga was the export of certain pleasant fruits. There also I was mistaken. The chief industry of Malaga is living. Not living as feverish, strenuous communities understand it; not trying to see how hard you can work and how much you can earn, but trying to see how little you can work and what is the smallest sum on which life can be supported. In other places idleness is a negative thing, a kind of death or suspension of activity. In Madrid it consists in reading newspapers, smoking, and talking politics; in Seville it is a determined forsaking of work and devotion to toros (bulls for bull fights). But in Malaga it is work that is negative and idleness that is positive. In other places a man lounging on the pavement gives way to one who is at work or going anywhere in a hurry; in Malaga it is the man who is busy who must get out of the way.

Merely not to do anything, I now see, is not idling at all in the true Malaguan sense. You must do nothing; do it hard and with gusto, savoring it sensually in your very bones, and absorbing every drop of sweetness that can be sucked out of it. Only thus can you hope to attain to the unspeakable joys that are laid up for the working man in Southern Spain.

The Greater Artists  
Wherever the sun shines and there is a bit of lee from the perfumed breezes; wherever there is warmth and something to lean against, there daily does a great part of the male population of Malaga set up its rest. They sit or lie, stricken as though by an enchantment. The greater artists wear woollen comforters over their mouths, upon which the sun beats and raises the temperature of the inhaled air to oven heat. A half-smoked cigarette is behind the ear. Every now and then a groping hand will slowly reach it down; and in the removal of the comforter, the yawn that follows, the scratching of the match and blowing of the first puff of smoke, the art of making the most of simple things is richly demonstrated. And should the breeze shift a point the whole company, exquisitely sensitive, will get up with luxurious deliberation and drift across to where sunshine and shelter are still combined.

That is so to speak, serious idling, practised in concert like the daily offices in a convent by those who have dedicated their lives to it. But as the golden thread of religion runs through even the secular doings

of the faithful, so even the most active affairs in Malaga are touched and informed by the spirit of artistic idleness. The loading of ships, elsewhere a scene of almost agonised haste, is here a drowsy lullaby of bullock carts, orange boxes, and easy, soft-running rope tackles, interrupted by long spells of argument and cigarette-smoking. Shopkeeping in Malaga is a game played between buyer and seller. If you succeed in buying something you are the winner; if the shopkeeper succeeds in persuading you that he has got nothing that you want, and so saves himself the trouble of reaching up to the shelves, he wins.

Anyone who works is deemed to require support and companionship. The official who drives the tramway-car must have another official, as well as an informal committee of unofficial friends, to keep him company; the conductor, in his perilous and isolated position at the rear, must also have his mate. The man whose arduous duty it is to blow a whistle every ten minutes to start the cars has special privileges. As his work requires him to be in the open street, he sits on a chair there, and has his friends about him. There is none so humble but he has someone else under him, or at least a friend at hand, if there is a job of work to be done. The man whose business it is to slip the hawsers of the bollards at the tri-weekly departure of the steamer for Melilla has his assistant; not so much to help him in the light and momentary task as to smoke and converse with him during the long hours of waiting for the moment to arrive, and to support him in the period of reaction that follows.

Work As A Spectacle  
And as a touch of frost makes the more cheerful, so this rich idleness can only be fully savored where work is going on. The only thing, except a draught, that can rouse a company of sun-drenched loungers is the sight of work. Let anyone begin to do something, if it is only mending a net, cleaning a tub of fish, or sitting down to write in a note-book, and then will rise and draw near. Not hurrying, or in a crowd, the drifting, one by one, each selecting his view-point and settling himself down in it with a yawn, to stare in comfort. They do not speak about your occupation; that would be rude and would also amount to a confession of interest in it. Nor do they want anything shown to them or explained; enough that you are working and they are not, that the sun shines warm on

their backs, and that the drowsy hours are drifting them on to another meal-time.

Begging a kind of work, of course—is in Malaga informed with the artistic spirit of the place, and the reproach of activity as far as possible taken away from it. Either you get little children to do it for you, with the advantage that if it gets cold they can be huddled in a piteous group on your knees and keep you warm, or you do it yourself, with such assistance as you can get from your victim. One mendicant with the usual number of arms and legs to whom, at his earnest solicitation, I offered a coin, implored me in the name of Jesus Mary to put it in his pocket for him. And another, loitering on a bench in the park 50 yards away, called out to me in a loud voice for God's sake to come across and give him alms.

## Poetry's 'Liberals' Stand Pat

From The Villager (Katonah, N.Y.)

The "Liberals" are still busy about matters like free verse. The largest, if it is not the greatest, war in history proceeds, and they are still tickled by the novelties of their ante bellum favorites: they still hold their breath and concentrate the sum of their attention while Amy Lowell describes—as how admirably she can!—the folding of water over the swimmer's bare shoulder or the twisting flight of a white feathered shuttlecock through the blue air.

For most of us pretty nearly the whole face of life has been, temporarily anyway, changed, but the "Liberals" are today enjoying their imaginations, their soul revolts, all their expressions of yearning and scorn in precisely the same measure as they enjoyed them for years since. . . . The vanguard of our civilization continues to believe that the way is being blazed by such inspirations as—we choose a random sample—

When Abraham Lincoln was shoved into the tomb he forgot the copperheads and the assassins . . . in the dust in the cool tombs. And Ulysses Grant lost all thought of comen and Wall Street, cash and collateral turned to ashes . . . in the dust in the cool tombs. And it might be remarked parenthetically that the only appeal to the average reader's attention in this—typographically, at least—poem, which is by one Carl Sandburg, is in the line, "In the dust, in the cool tombs," which Tennyson might have written.



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Inaba Maru	Mar. 3
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Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
Monmouthshire	Jan. 30
For Liverpool	
Kawachi Maru	Feb. 17
Takkyoku	Jan. 24
Tanaka Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Mattepo	Dec. 1
For San Francisco	
Ecuador	Mar. 7
Korea Maru	Mar. 12
Shinyu Maru	Feb. 12
For Tacoma	
Justin	Mar. 10

For Seattle	
Pushimi Maru	Mar. 17
Suwa Maru	Feb. 17
For Vancouver	
Harold Dolan	Feb. 20
Key West	Feb. 21

## Mail Notices

## MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:	
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M.	Mar. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M.	Mar. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikusan M.	Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M.	Mar. 25
For U.S. Canada and Europe:	
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru	Mar. 25
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia	Mar. 30

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 19, 1918.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 1071 = Tia. 93.24  
@ 72.7 = Mex. \$128.25

Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tia. 72.55

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Shai Gold Mars: 978 touch Tia. 270

Bar Silver ..... 268

Copper Cash ..... 264 tael 1808

Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/43d. = Tia. 4.67  
@ 72.7 = Mex. \$128.25

Peking Bar ..... 27.25

Native Interest ..... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 431d.

Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s. .... %

4 m.s. .... %

6 m.s. .... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25

Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. 44.76

Consols ..... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/43

India ..... Demand 4/43

Paris ..... Demand T.T. 204

Paris ..... Demand T.T. 598

New York ..... Demand T.T. 1041

New York ..... Demand T.T. 1041

Hongkong ..... T.T. 701

Japan ..... T.T. 491

Batavia ..... T.T. 2311

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/43d.

London ..... 4 m.s. Docy. 4/43d.

London ..... 8 m.s. Cds. 4/7d.

London ..... 8 m.s. Docy. 4/7d.

Paris ..... 4 m.s. 625

New York ..... 4 m.s. 1081

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Fr. Tia. 4.85 @ 4/31 ..... 21

" 1 @ 5751 = France 6.41

" 8.90 @ 1001 Gold 31

" 1 @ 511 Yen 2.17

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.53

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

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## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. .... \$575 B.

Chartered ..... 271

Russo-Asiatic ..... H. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton ..... Tia. 320 B.

North China ..... Tia. 120 B.

Union of Canton ..... Tia. 730 B.

Yangtze ..... Tia. 210 B.

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. .... Tia. 20 1/2 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire ..... \$133 B.

Hongkong Fire ..... Tia. 335 Sa.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. .... Tia. 108

Indo-China Def. .... 117 1/2 B.

"Shell" ..... Tia. 21 1/2

Shanghai Tug (o) ..... Tia. 40

Shanghai Tug (f) ..... Tia. 40

Mining

Kalping ..... Tia. 9 1/2 B.

Oriental Cons. .... Tia. 9.90

Philippine ..... Tia. 3 B.

Raub. .... Tia. 3 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock ..... Tia. 130 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock ..... Tia. 94 B.

New Eng. Works ..... Tia. 14 1/2 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf ..... Tia. 71

Hongkong Wharf ..... Tia. 83 B.

Land and Hotels

Anglo French Land ..... Tia. 73

China Land ..... Tia. 50

Shanghai Land ..... Tia. 66 B.

Welshwell Land ..... Tia. 3

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. .... Tia. 9 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord) ..... Tia. 50

China Realty (pref.) ..... Tia. 50

Cottons Mills

E-w. .... Tia. 174 B.

E-w. Pref. .... Tia. 97 1/2

International ..... Tia. 108 B.

International (pref.) ..... Tia. 82 1/2

Laou-kung-mow ..... Tia. 75 B.

Oriental ..... Tia. 43 1/2

Shanghai Cotton ..... Tia. 138 B.

Kung Yik ..... Tia. 15.80 B.

Yangtzepoo ..... Tia. 8.85 B.

Yangtzepoo Pref. .... Tia. 95

Industrials

Butler Tia. .... Tia. 22

China Sugar ..... Tia. 60 Sa.

Green Island ..... Tia. 7.90 Sa.

Langkat ..... Tia. 14 1/2 B.

Major Bros. .... Tia. 5

Shanghai Sumatra ..... Tia. 70

Stores

Hall and Holtz ..... Tia. 15 1/2 B.

Llewellyn ..... Tia. 39

Lane, Crawford ..... Tia. 100

Moutrie ..... Tia. 525

Watson ..... Tia. 5 1/2

Weeks ..... Tia. 13 1/2

Rubbers (Local)

Alma ..... Tia. 9 1/2

Amberst ..... Tia. 1

Anglo-Java ..... Tia. 8 1/2 S.

Anglo-Dutch ..... Tia. 4

Ayer Tawah ..... Tia. 26

Batu Anam 1913 ..... Tia. 0.90

Bukit Toh Alang ..... Tia. 3.40 S.

Chenow United ..... Tia. 1.05

Chempeck ..... Tia. 1 B.

Cheng ..... Tia. 2.10

Consolidated ..... Tia. 2 1/2

Dominion ..... Tia. 9

Gula Kalumpung ..... Tia. 6.80

Java Consolidated ..... Tia. 16 1/2

Kamunting ..... Tia. 5 1/2

Kapayan ..... Tia. 0.45 B.

Kapayan ..... Tia. 27 1/2

Karan ..... Tia. 12

Kota Bahroes ..... Tia. 7

Kroewek Java ..... Tia. 16 1/2

Padang ..... Tia. 12.10 B.

Pemata ..... Tia. 8 1/2

Repah ..... Tia. 0.92 1/2

Sagapaga ..... Tia. 0.90 B.

Sekeas ..... Tia. 6

Semambu ..... Tia. 1.05

Sonawang ..... Tia. 1.05

Shanghai Kiebang ..... Tia. 10 1/2 S.

Shanghai Malay ..... Tia. 0.80

Shai Malay-pref. .... Tia. 10.70

Shanghai Pahang ..... Tia. 1 1/2 B.

Sungala ..... Tia. 1.55

Sungel Duri ..... Tia. 9

Sun Mang ..... Tia. 5

Shai Kalkan ..... Tia. 0.67 1/2 B.

Shanghai Seremban ..... Tia. 0.50 B.

Taipung ..... Tia. 1 1/2

Tanah Merah ..... Tia. 0.90 B.

Tebong ..... Tia. 16 B.

Ulobri ..... Tia. 2 1/2

Zhangbe ..... Tia. 4 1/2

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber ..... Tia. 140 B.

Cully Dairy ..... Tia. 7

Shai Elec. and Ash. .... Tia. 66 1/2 B.

Shanghai Trams ..... Tia. 23 B.

Shanghai Gas ..... Tia. 23

Horse Bazaar ..... Tia. 30

Shanghai Mercury ..... Tia. 78 B.

Shai Telephone ..... Tia. 190 S.

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LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Mischapil lot Min-Bosch on Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended March 17 was 380 tons."

## Gala-Kalumpung Rubber Estates

Messrs. Hilbert and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gala-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received the following telegraphic summary of the report of the working of the Company for 1917:—

Balance at Credit of

Profit and Loss a/c. .... 185,743.15 S.

Placed to Reserve Fund 10,000. 0. 0

Carried forward ..... 21,423.11.11

Final Dividend, Less

Income Tax @ 5/-

per pound ..... 1/9 per share

Average Price realised for Rubber sold

(1,111,514 lbs.) ..... 2/5 1/2

Balance taken into account @ 1/3 per lb.

London Terms All in cost ..... 11 1/2 d.

Estimates for 1918

Rubber Restricted to 80% of 1917 production

Cocconuts ..... 4,000,000 nuts

Forward Sales of Rubber

161 tons @ 2/6 1/2

Annual Meeting March 26.

Dividend Payable April 4.

Share Register closed March 25 to April 5 inclusive.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 19, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Oriental Cotton Tia. 43.50

Shanghai Cotton Tia. 139.00

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tia. 2.90

Shanghai Docks Tia. 94.00

Shai and F'kwe wharf Tia. 68.00

Shanghai Lands Tia. 67.00

Kapalas Tia. 0.50

Tanah Merah Tia. 0.90

Unofficial

Telephones Tia. 78.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 19, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tanah Merah @ Tia. 0.92 1/2 cash

Oriental Cottons @ Tia. 43.00 cash

Unofficial

Telephones Tia. 78.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 19, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

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## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service</







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 25	11.00	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
25	11.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
25	11.00	San Francisco	Colombia maru	Am.	P. M. S. Co.
31	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 21	5.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	5.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Fussa	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Ito maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
London etc.	Alta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 20	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
20	4.00	Hongkong	Shin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
20	4.00	Hongkong	Hsin Ninghsiao	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Chikuzen	Br.	B. & S.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	4.00	Hongkong	Yamashiro	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Yamashiro	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Yamashiro	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	4.00	Hongkong	Yamashiro	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 21	9.00	Tientsin	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Protea	Rus.	K. M. A.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Fussa	Rus.	R. V. P.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Kiung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 20	D.L.	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Sanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Kiangwan	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Kuwo	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Wuhu	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Company	Agent	Notes
Mar 19	Hongkong	Taiwan	1612 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
19	Hongkong	Sanyang maru	1082 Br.	S. M. R.	
19	Hongkong	Kiangwan	1082 Br.	S. M. R.	
19	Hongkong	Taiwan	1238 Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
19	Hongkong	Protea	1678 Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
19	Hongkong	Kasuga maru	Jap.		

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Company	Agent	Notes
Mar 19	Japan	Omi maru	3222 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
19	Japan	Sakaki maru	1946 Jap.	S. M. R.	
19	Japan	Shuntien	1082 Br.	S. M. R.	
19	Japan	Kiangwan	1082 Br.	S. M. R.	
19	Japan	Keelung maru	963 Jap.	O. S. K.	
19	Japan	Taiwan	937 Br.	Geddes & Co.	
19	Japan	Keelung	1735 Br.	B. & S.	
19	Japan	Suiwo	1581 Br.	B. & S.	
19	Japan	Taiwan	1756 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
19	Japan	Koyu maru	Jap.		
19	Hankow	Taiwan	475 Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	
19	Hankow	Taiwan	475 Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takehita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kutwo, tons 3,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tuleo Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Thursday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on Wednesday, Mar. 20, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinking, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 26, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. W. S. Rose, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered a. Proteus, March 21. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 313.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwelin, Captain P. McGarity, will leave on Wednesday, March 27, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 4, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Inal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on April 7, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain —, will be despatched on March 25, through Bills of Lading are overland for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. N. 77.

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

#### FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, \*Chungking and \*Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinking, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service  
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers  
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA .... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA .... Apr. 6
S.S. VENEZUELA .... Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR .... May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service  
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers  
"COLUSA" .16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .15,000 tons  
AMERICAN REGISTRY  
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA ..... Apr. 8
S.S. COLUSA ..... June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)  
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)  
AMERICAN LINE  
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.  
"AFRICA MARU" .11,000 tons Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 24, Mar. 25  
For Hongkong  
"CHICAGO MARU" .12,000 tons Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE  
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau  
"KOHOKU MARU" .2,610 tons Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4  
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen  
"KEELUNG MARU" .1,569 tons Capt. S. Inal, Apr. 6, Apr. 7  
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao  
"KOHOKU MARU" .2,610 tons Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.  
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—  
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	Apr. 20	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MWB	Oct. 20	Cruise	De Laurose	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
ONWP	..	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	..
FAOI	..	Cruise	Vasilobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

#### TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Book Your Passage to JAPAN

Via an "Empress" Steamer for the Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to  
G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.  
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to  
L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918  
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong March 23, 1918  
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dance, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Perla Maru offering superlative accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.  
Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.  
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Soochuen Road.)

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

### S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

### SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU  
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE  
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)  
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW



# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE	Tons	Days
For London or Liverpool via ports.	12,500	
For Liverpool.	16,000	
IMO MARU	12,500	
KIATANO MARU	16,000	

AMERICAN LINE	Tons	Days
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	19,000	April 21
KATORI MARU	19,000	April 21
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	Tons	Days
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	7,000	April 6
OMI MARU	7,000	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	March 23

CHIKUGO MARU	Tons	Days
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	March 23
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	March 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	April 2

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)	Tons	Days
KUMANO MARU	9,500	March 21
YAWATA MARU	7,000	March 28

FOR JAPAN	Tons	Days
SHIDZUKA MARU	12,500	April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE	Tons	Days
KAMO MARU	16,000	March 25

FOR HONGKONG	Tons	Days
KATORI MARU	19,000	March 26

KASHIMA MARU	Tons	Days
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG	Tons	Days
SUWA MARU	21,000	April 22

FURUKAWA MARU	Tons	Days
FURUKAWA MARU	21,000	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE	Tons	Days
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)	14,000	Mar. 30

TANGO MARU	Tons	Days
TANGO MARU	14,000	Mar. 30

NIKKO MARU	Tons	Days
NIKKO MARU	19,000	April 17

AKI MARU	Tons	Days
AKI MARU	12,500	May 22

CALCUTTA LINE	Tons	Days
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	14,000	Mar. 30

BOMBAY LINE	Tons	Days
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	14,000	Mar. 30

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.	Tons	Days
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.		

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.	Tons	Days

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.	Tons	Days

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.	Tons	Days

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For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IZUKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.	Tons	Days

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## Business and Official Notices

### The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

### The New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd March to 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th March, 1918.

### Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

### Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mij-Bosch-En Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poer, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

### THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock  
of  
FILET LACES

for  
WHOLESALE

### HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

### HIP SENG & CO.

21 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

DEALERS IN  
HAND MADE LACES, SWATOW  
DRAWN THREAD WORK, EMBROIDERIES,  
Chinese Linens, silk, pongee, pewter ware, and Foochow lacquer and silver ware.

Have Removed  
to  
21 Nanking Road  
from  
P-566 Nanking Road.

PRICES MODERATE.

17178

### NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Rate-payers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Rate-payers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,  
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,  
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,  
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,  
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,  
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,  
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,  
Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,  
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,  
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDSTON,  
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISE,  
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,  
Consul for Spain.

17033

### ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMEINE"

16946

### JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks

\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the

oldest lager brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will

buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1122-



# Business and Official Notices

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Denmark

## NOTICE

### Currency Charges on Telegrams

Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that from the 1st of April, 1918, until further notice, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of \$0.27 to equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,

General Manager in China and Japan.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1918.

17207

Proposals for Frozen Beef and Mutton. — Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila. P. I.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m., April 3, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. beef and 75,000 lbs. mutton. Further information on application.

17238

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolution I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tia. 1,500,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 16, 1918.

17172

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby reminded that interest coupons become invalid for payment on the expiry of three years from the date on which the half yearly period covered by them ends. Thus Coupon No. 2 covering interest on the above Loan for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1915, will cease to be valid for payment after 30th June, 1918. Bondholders who have not yet presented this coupon for payment should do so before 1st July, 1918.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 14th March, 1918.

17199

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents



ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West 800

## TO SUBSCRIBERS

Our "DIRECTORY OF CHINA" for 1918 is just off the press and deliveries are being made as quickly as possible, but subscribers requiring copies immediately are requested to send for same.

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORIES

4 Canton Road

The Presto-Lite

Battery

is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by real service.

SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## THE CARLTON CAFE

begs to announce that the

DUO ALFIERIS

The world famous Italian Mandolin and Guitar Artists



will play at

TEA DANSANTS

on

WEDNESDAYS

THURSDAYS

FRIDAYS

SATURDAYS

from 5-7 in the evening, and during dinner from 8-10

17200

## Astor House Hotel

GRAND FANCY DRESS

## EASTER BALL

AND

CARNIVAL SUPPER

Saturday Night, March 30th

in the

NEW BALL ROOM

Commencing at 10 p.m.

Astor House Orchestra

For reservations, apply to the Superintendent of Service, Astor House Hotel

Admission \$3.00, including Supper

(No Masks permitted)

## MAISON DE MODES

(Proprietress Madame Linoff)

3A and 4A, Broadway

have pleasure in announcing a Special Display of HATS, MODELS, SILKS and SUITINGS for SPRING WEAR. All these goods are recent arrivals and represent exceptional taste and value.

17211

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

Arthur & Bond & "V" Modes  
20 Nanking Road  
3rd Floor

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Furnished flat, three rooms, overlooking Hongkew Park. Fifty dollars month, four or five months. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

17210 M.20.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished room with bathroom. Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

17077

TO LET, with full board, at No. 31 Carter Road, one small room \$50 per month. One attic room, \$55 per month. Tiffin and dinner \$30 per month.

17188 M.21.

TO LET, in Western district, close to Race Course, in refined house, with garden, tennis, phone, etc., large sitting room with verandah and small bedroom attached, also small bedroom, separately. Excellent table, good service, fine location. Phone West 1227.

17146 M.19.

### SITUATION VACANT

CHINESE ASSISTANT WANTED: One with experience in shipping office preferred. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

M.20.

WANTED: Foreign firm desires the service of a foreigner for a travelling position. State age, nationality and salary expected to start. One familiar with Chinese language preferred. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

17201 M.20.

WANTED an American first-class engineer for an Auto Garage who is also able to bring an A1 Chinese fitter. Applications together with terms and references to be sent to Neutral Garage, Tsingtao.

17202 M.24.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

17199 M.21.

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company  
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

### SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English (American) desires position for fall term of 1918-19. Address to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

YOUNG LADY returning to America in summer, wishes to go as companion to an elderly lady. References. Reply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

POSITION WANTED by a well-educated, smart Chinese as salesman or market shroff. Advertiser has had considerable experience in business and is a hard worker. Salary moderate. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

17196 M.20.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO unfurnished rooms with bathroom and verandah, neighborhood Astor House Hotel and Whangpoo Road. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

17189 M.21.

WANTED, furnished room, with board, in private family, by American lady. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

17206 M.21.

### EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LADY desires to teach French. Would accept opportunity as travelling companion. Please apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

17198 M.24.

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Mokanshan, furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms, for summer months. X. Dard, 21 Avenue Dubail.

17160 M.21.

### MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

### Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a second-hand upright piano, in good condition. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

17197 M.20.

WANTED, two hundred pounds American saccharin, immediate delivery. Price and particulars to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

17190 M.21.

THE Navy wants eyes: For sale, Binoculars, maker Aitchison & Co., 25 X. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

17192 M.21.

FOR SALE: One microscope, used, Ullmann & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. One microscope V.A. Paul Waechter, double lens. New. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

17192 M.21.

WANTED, one electric motor, 3 to 5 horse-power, 110 volts D.C., with starter and adjustable foundation plate. Please apply Tung Chih Engineering School, Woosung Forts.

17194 M.20.

### Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory  
P372 Nanking Road  
(opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8